

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 試求下列 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換為何? (16%)

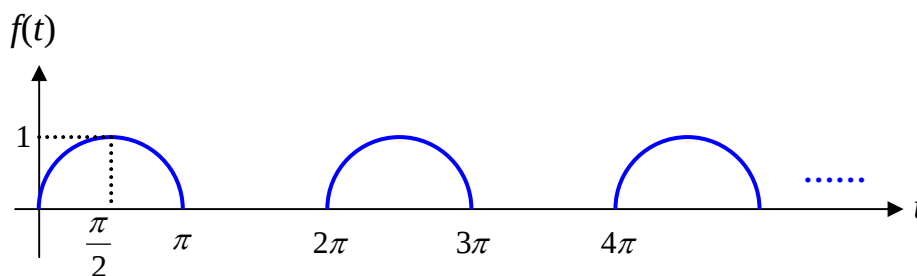
(1) $f(t) = (1+t)e^{2t}$ (2) $f(t) = \cosh t \cdot \sin 2t$ (3) $f(t) = t \sin 2t$ (4) $f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sin t$

2. 試求下列 $F(s)$ 的拉普拉斯逆轉換為何? (32%)

(1) $F(s) = e^{-s}$ (2) $F(s) = \frac{3}{s}$ (3) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s-a)}$ (4) $F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-a)^3}$

(5) $F(s) = \frac{s^2 + s}{s^2 + 4}$ (6) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s}$ (7) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 10}$ (8) $F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-2}$

3. 請計算下圖函數 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換 $F(s)$ 。(10%)



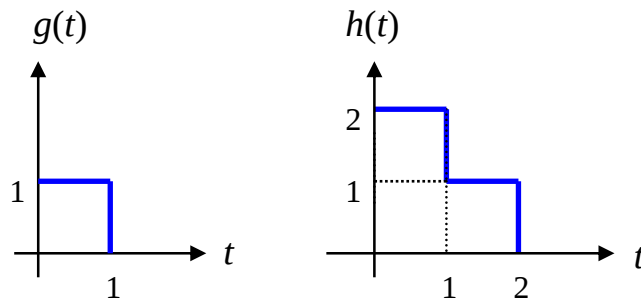
4. 單位步階函數(unit step function)定義為

$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } a \text{ 為常數}$$

(1) 試將下圖函數 $g(t)$ 與 $h(t)$ 以單位步階函數表示。(6%)

(2) 試求 $g(t)$ 與 $h(t)$ 之拉普拉斯轉換 $G(s)$ 與 $H(s)$ 。(6%)

(3) 已知 $F(s) = G(s) \cdot H(s)$ 又 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$, 試求 $f(t)$ 並繪其圖形。(10%)



5. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述微分方程式:

(1) $y'' + 4y' + 5y = \delta(t-1)$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$ (10%)

(2) $y'' + y - 4 \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau = e^{-2t}$; $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$ (10%)

6. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = 5y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 + 5y_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } y_1(0) = 1 \text{ 與 } y_2(0) = -3$$

7. 對工數的教學或學習有何感想? (5%) 對此門課有何建議? (5%)

參考公式

拉普拉斯轉換： $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$

第一平移定理： $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s - a)$

第二平移定理： $\mathcal{L}[f(t - a)u(t - a)] = e^{-as} F(s)$

尺度變換： $\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

微分函數的拉普拉斯轉換： $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

積分函數的拉普拉斯轉換： $\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(x) dx\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \int_0^{\tau} f(x) dx d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s^2}$$

拉普拉斯轉換的微分： $\mathcal{L}[tf(t)] = (-1) \frac{d}{ds} F(s)$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2 f(t)] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s)$$

拉普拉斯轉換的積分： $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} F(\tau) d\tau$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t^2}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} \int_{\gamma}^{\infty} F(\tau) d\tau d\gamma$$

摺積： $f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t f(t - \tau) g(\tau) d\tau$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(s) \cdot G(s)$$

雙曲函數： $\cosh at = \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2}$

$$\sinh at = \frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2}$$

初值定理： $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$

終值定理： $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$

一階線性 ODE： $y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = q(x)$ 其積分因子為 $\mu = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

參考解答：

1. 試求下列 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換為何? (16%)

$$(1) f(t) = (1+t)e^{2t} \quad (2) f(t) = \cosh t \cdot \sin 2t \quad (3) f(t) = t \sin 2t \quad (4) f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sin t$$

$$(1) f(t) = (1+t)e^{2t}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[1+t] = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[(1+t)e^{2t}] = \frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}$$

$$(2) f(t) = \cosh t \cdot \sin 2t = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \cdot \sin 2t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t \sin 2t + e^{-t} \sin 2t)$$

$$\text{又 } \mathcal{L}[\sin 2t] = \frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[e^t \sin 2t] = \frac{2}{(s-1)^2 + 4} \quad \text{與} \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{-t} \sin 2t] = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\cosh t \cdot \sin 2t] = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}[\sin 2t] = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[t \sin 2t] = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{4s}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{t} \sin t\right] = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} d\tau = \tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} s = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} s$$

2. 試求下列 $F(s)$ 的拉普拉斯逆轉換為何? (32%)

$$(1) F(s) = e^{-s} \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{3}{s} \quad (3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s-3)} \quad (4) F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-3)^3}$$

$$(5) F(s) = \frac{s^2 + s}{s^2 + 4} \quad (6) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s} \quad (7) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 10} \quad (8) F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-2}$$

$$(1) F(s) = e^{-s} \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-s}] = \delta(t-1)$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{3}{s} \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{s}\right] = 3$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s-3)} \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[-\frac{1}{4s} - \frac{1}{2s^2} + \frac{1}{4(s-2)}\right] = \frac{1}{4}(-1 - 2t + e^{2t})$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{1}{(s-3)^3} \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-3)^3}\right] = e^{3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^3}\right] = \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^{3t}$$

$$(5) \quad F(s) = \frac{s^2 + s}{s^2 + 4} \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[1 + \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} - \frac{4}{s^2 + 4}\right] = \delta(t) + \cos 2t - 2\sin 2t$$

$$(6) \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s} = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right] = e^{-t}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s+1)}\right] = \int_0^t e^{-x} dx = -e^{-t} + 1$$

$$(7) \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 10} = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2 + 1}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+3)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-3t} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-3t} \sin t$$

$$(8) \quad F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-2} = \ln(s+1) - \ln(s-2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = G(s) = \ln(s+1)$$

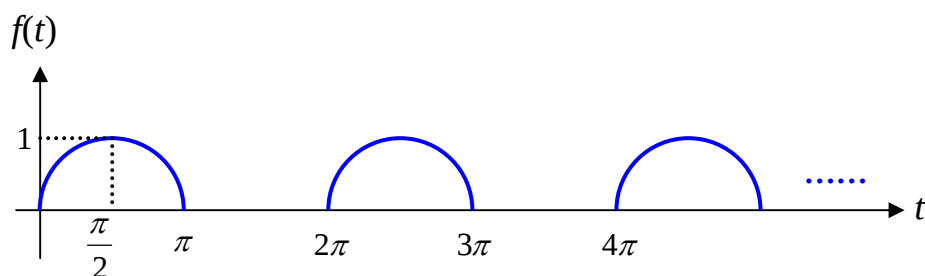
$$\mathcal{L}[t \cdot g(t)] = -\frac{d}{ds} G(s) = -\frac{1}{s+1} \Rightarrow t \cdot g(t) = -e^{-t} \Rightarrow g(t) = -\frac{1}{t} e^{-t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[h(t)] = H(s) = \ln(s-2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t \cdot h(t)] = -\frac{d}{ds} H(s) = -\frac{1}{s-2} \Rightarrow t \cdot g(t) = -e^{-t} \Rightarrow g(t) = -\frac{1}{t} e^{2t}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = -\frac{1}{t}(e^{-t} - e^{2t})$$

3. 請計算下圖函數 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換 $F(s)$ 。(10%)



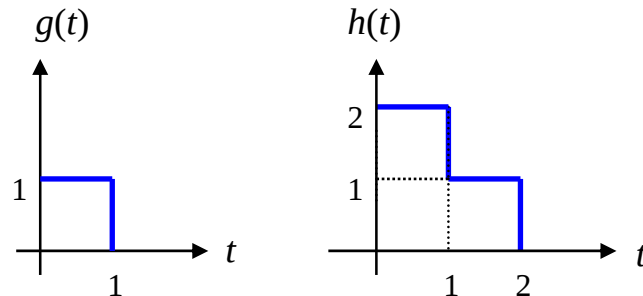
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 \leq t \leq \pi, \\ 0, & \pi \leq t \leq 2\pi, \end{cases} \quad \text{並且} \quad f(t) = f(t+2\pi)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \int_0^\pi \sin t \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2\pi s}} \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi s} + 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{(1 - e^{-\pi s})(s^2 + 1)}$$

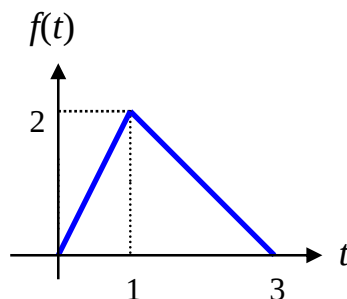
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- (1) 試將下圖函數 $g(t)$ 與 $h(t)$ 以單位步階函數表示。(6%)
 (2) 試求 $g(t)$ 與 $h(t)$ 之拉普拉斯轉換 $G(s)$ 與 $H(s)$ 。(6%)
 (3) 已知 $F(s) = G(s) \cdot H(s)$ 又 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$, 試求 $f(t)$ 並繪其圖形。(10%)



- (1) $g(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$
 $h(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-1)] + [u(t-1) - u(t-2)] = 2u(t) - u(t-1) - u(t-2)$
 (2) $\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = G(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-s}$
 $\mathcal{L}[h(t)] = H(s) = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-2s}$
 (3) $F(s) = G(s) \cdot H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}(2 - 3e^{-s} + e^{-3s})$
 $\Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = g(t) * h(t) = 2tu(t) - 3(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-3)u(t-3)$



5. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述微分方程式：

(1) $y'' + 4y' + 5y = \delta(t-1)$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$ (10%)

(2) $y'' + y - 4 \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau = e^{-2t}$; $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 0$ (10%)

(1) $\mathcal{L}[y'' + 4y' + 5y] = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t-1)]$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + 4[sY(s) - y(0)] + 5Y(s) = e^{-s}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 4s + 5)Y(s) = e^{-s}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{(s+2)^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{(s+2)^2 + 1}\right]$$

$$\text{又 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+2)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-2t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-2t} \sin t$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{(s+2)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{-2(t-1)} \sin(t-1) \cdot u(t-1)$$

(2) $\mathcal{L}[y'' + y - 4 \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-2t}]$

$$\Rightarrow [s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + Y(s) - 4Y(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{s^4 + 2s^2 - 3}{s^2 + 1} Y(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{(s^2 + 1)(s+1)^2}{(s^2 + 3)(s^2 - 1)(s+2)} = \frac{(s^2 + 1)(s+1)}{(s^2 + 3)(s-1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{As+B}{s^2+3} + \frac{C}{s-1} + \frac{D}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (As+B)(s-1)(s+2) + C(s^2+3)(s+2) + D(s^2+3)(s-1) = (s^2+1)(s+1)$$

$$\text{當 } s=1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{當 } s=-2 \Rightarrow D = \frac{5}{21}$$

$$\text{當 } s=0 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\text{比較 } s^3 \text{ 係數 } \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Rightarrow y(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3s+1}{7(s^2+3)} + \frac{1}{3(s-1)} + \frac{5}{21(s+2)}\right] \\ &= \frac{3}{7} \cos \sqrt{3}t + \frac{3}{7\sqrt{3}} \sin \sqrt{3}t + \frac{1}{3} e^t + \frac{5}{21} e^{-2t} \end{aligned}$$

6. 試求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = 5y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 + 5y_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } y_1(0) = 1 \text{ 與 } y_2(0) = -3$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y_1(t)] = Y_1(s) \quad \text{與} \quad \mathcal{L}[y_2(t)] = Y_2(s)$$

將聯立微分方程組 $\begin{cases} y_1' = 5y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 + 5y_2 \end{cases}$ 做拉普拉斯轉換後可得

$$\begin{cases} sY_1(s) - y_1(0) = 5Y_1(s) + Y_2(s) \\ sY_2(s) - y_2(0) = Y_1(s) + 5Y_2(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s-5)Y_1(s) - Y_2(s) = 1 \\ -Y_1(s) + (s-5)Y_2(s) = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_1(s) = \frac{(s-5)-3}{(s-5)^2-1}, \quad Y_2(s) = \frac{-3(s-5)+1}{(s-5)^2-1}$$

$$\text{由 } Y_1(s) = \frac{3s^3 + s^2 + 8s - 6}{s^2(s+1)(s-3)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2} + \frac{C}{s-3} + \frac{D}{s+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y_1(s)] &= e^{5t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s-3}{s^2-1}\right] = e^{5t} (\cosh t - 3\sinh t) = \frac{e^{5t}}{2} (e^t + e^{-t} - 3e^t + 3e^{-t}) \\ &= 2e^{4t} - e^{6t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y_2(s)] &= e^{5t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{-3s+1}{s^2-1}\right] = e^{5t} (-3\cosh t + \sinh t) = \frac{e^{5t}}{2} (-3e^t - 3e^{-t} + e^t - e^{-t}) \\ &= -2e^{4t} - e^{6t} \end{aligned}$$